New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1748 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

while satire on the leading feature of the foreign policy of Bonapartism. Yet there is no apparent likelihood whatever of his Holiness laying anointed hands on that ungodly son of the church whose private vices are so much the public scandal of France that they are denounced from the pulpit within hearing of the empurpled sinner himself, who fears to muzzle his sacerdotal censors. The fast-coming month of May is the time he is said to be anxious to consummate the *coup d'état* with a diadem, and in the storied City of Rheims, where CLOVIS was baptised, where PHILIP AUGUSTUS was consecrated, and where all the subsequent sovereigns of France have been crowned, except three, old NAPOLEON, oddly enough, being of the number. That the new NAPOLEON should be crowned here is out of the question, at least this year; and rather than to risk another year, he will try to be crowned somewhere or anywhere else. A consecration at Rheims without a Pope, would be "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark; and Pope there will there be none. Nor will there, apparently, at Paris either, where there is shortly to be a visitor whose recent experiences in imperial investiture will whet her pageant loving appetites of his host to a degree that will hardly bear much longer denial, let the ipsedixits say what it may. The Archduke CONSTANTINE, "the frank and open-hearted sailor" of the late British Commander in the Baltic, is to be in the French capital on the 1st of May, and the whole cornucopia of Bonapartean resources will be emptied for his entertainment during his *stay*. In imitation of the model of the uncle, who invited TALMA to effort to play before a pitfull of kings, the nephew has caught a real live sovereign for the forthcoming auspicious occasion, as the theatrical managers say. Respectable royalties of any sort are rather difficult to be got hold of, and the only available one is the King of Bavaria, the reigning king, as he is called, lest he should be confounded with the one who doesn't reign, unless it be in the heart of LOLA MONTEZ, should that lady still be troubled with such a superfluous appendage to her anatomy. It will, perhaps, delight her to learn that her example is being followed, and with every promise of like results, in another kingdom, that of Denmark, where the caprices of the left-handed spouse of the Scandinavian potentate, the Countess DE DANNER, have just thrown the whole Cabinet into fresh confusion, and they have thrown up their appointments *en masse*. But the lady, à la LOLA, has compelled them to resume their functions forthwith. If they won't tolerate her freaks, neither will she have patience with their resignation. They appealed to the Constitution; but her will is the law; and what is the Constitution compared to that? Accordingly, she has her own way, and all that is for it is to let her have it a little longer, when the chances are that she will exemplify the truthfulness of the homely adage about affording certain people a sufficiency of rope for a particular purpose, which runs in the heads of those so accommodated.

It is thought that LOUIS NAPOLEON will make the utmost possible efforts to get up a coronation for his princely visitor: but the moment is unlucky for the experiment, by reason of the cost, the idea of which will act pernicionsly on the elections, now on the eve of commencing; for, although the pretence of appealing to the public in France just now may appear very farcical, the mockery is susceptible of a tragic significance, should things take a sudden turn, as they at any moment may, all the multitudinous modes of repression to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is questionable whether or not a stimulus be given to the spirit of disaffection in France by the comparative leniency about to be exhibited by a cognate despotism towards its political offenders. It appears that Austria, almost for the first time in the history of what Prof. NEWMAN calls the blood-stained annals of the House of Hapsburg, is about to try the effect of clemency in permitting the return home of the self-exiled Hungarians, with one exception; need it be added that that one is the one—KOSSUTH. How far this boon will be availed, because how far it is fairly meant, it is difficult to say. The murder of BARTHELEMY, the multiplied murderer by HAYNAU, after the most solemn engagement to the contrary, and in face of the very laws which the murderers said were outraged, all forbid the supposition of sincerity; while the exclusion of the man preëminently dear to the Hungarian heart, stamps the overture with the suspicion of bad faith and with the reality of a most stupid policy. A pardon might have been safely offered to KOSSUTH, with all sorts of temptations to induce him to accept it. The impossibility of such acceptance, or the utter ruin of his influence if he were to accept it, is so palpable, that none but an Austrian could overlook it. But the offer would have done infinite good to the Imperial Government, and would have tended far more to the tranquillisation of the Magyars than a century of any conciliatory policy likely to emanate from Vienna. *It is not in the least probable that even* the heroic KLAPKE, *the defender of Comorn*, or the not less heroic KMETY, the defender of KOSS, with the fame of which our General WILLIAMS (a dead parliamentary failure) ran away, would accept the smallest favor from Austria. Still, as just remarked, the offer may be a good stroke of policy on the part of Austria, though she lacks the wisdom to make the holder stroke. Her anxiety to propitiate Hungary, even in this limited degree, shows that she apprehends the need of all her strength at the opposite extremity of her dominions, Italy, where she is making wonderful efforts to consolidate her position; and certainly circumstances assist her in an extraordinary degree. Thus a writer most hostile to her says to-day: "The exertions the Austrians are making at Pola, the Sebastopol of the Adriatic, will be felt by all Europe, if the canal of the Isthmus of Suez be carried through. They have tripled their navy since 1848, and they have now on the stocks the *Imperador*, of 90 guns and 800 horse power, a screw frigate, and two corvettes. If this canal be finished, and Italy properly governed, she will again become a great commercial country, and the Italian peninsula, from its proximity, be far more valuable to British merchants than distant China." Yes, *if*! Most omnipotential of propositions; best of peace-makers, as Falstaff, says; and best of war makers, too, when properly supported.

In reference to China, the preparations for the prosecution of the war against her go on with vigor, though a considerable change as to the justice of the said war appears to be coming over the British spirit. The total breakdown of the prosecution against the alleged bread-poisoner, AZUZ, though the whole force of the law in a British military colony was brought to bear against him, and after his guilt was proclaimed from the housetops, as if there could be no possible doubt about it, has very much damped the anti-Celestial *feu d'enfer* which burst in the British bosom only the other day. Then there is a most decided reaction setting in against PALMERSTON; or, rather, the Demo. cratic spirit, hitherto altogether dormant, is beginning to wake up, and ask why it suffered its old and long-tried champions to be sacrificed to a meaningless cry in favor of a man notoriously the most unmitigated oligarch in the United Kingdom. The scandalous and incredible ingratitude exhibited by Manchester to COBDEN and BRIGHT is beginning to awake remorse there and resentment elsewhere.

A noble letter of BRIGHT's, dated from Florence, and taking leave of public life, was published yesterday, and has produced an extraordinary sensation, all the more vivid as the fecal truth bursts upon the public mind that the new House of Commons will be intellectually and morally the least reputable since the Restoration. Not a single man of the slightest influence, name, or promise has been elected; while many of the ablest debaters, and nearly all the independent men of the old House have been rejected. It is reported to have been a saying of Mr. BUCHANAN's, when he was Ambassador here, that every enemy o England should wish Lord PALMERSTON a perpetuity tenure of office; for it was a fact that he never had been in office without the prestige, the power, and the interests of England having suffered, and not always accidentally. The late history and the probable issue of the Central American question are not likely to cause this dictum of your President to be qualified either now or hereafter.

Passing to another subject, and apologizing for the postponement of a matter referred to at the end of the last communication, it is necessary now to call your attention to a less speculative topic than the foregoing.

About a year and a half ago the Board of Trade appointed a Committee, composed mainly of naval officers, and presided over by Admiral BEAUFORT, to inquire into and report upon a code of signals to be used at sea. The defects of the existing system have long been felt, as the use of numerals, by limiting the range of which the flags are capable, rendered duplicate and index flags necessary, and thus produced so much complexity and difficulty of adjustment as materially to lessen the usefulness of the code. The Committee, therefore, in their report to the Board, made in September last, and published this week, have set aside the numeral system, and adopted one which seems to meet all the requirements of an efficient code. It is that of taking a number of flags, sufficient to effect a certain number of permutations by their transposition, each combination of two or more flags forming a distinct signal, and having a particular signification. The number of flags required (18) is only two more than are now carried by vessels using MARRYATT's code, which will be used, as regards the shape and color of the flags, as far as applicable. The letters of the alphabet, by omitting vowels, are substituted for numerals, and, by the use of eighteen flags, there are capable of giving 78,642 signals, each consisting of a hoist of not more than four flags. The signal-book prepared by the Committee consists of two parts, one being the international, which, by translation, may be made an universal language of signals. The corresponding combination which any nation adopting the code may employ will always have the same meaning, in whatever language the signal may be expressed. This is a still further advantage of the new code, and affords ground for hope that, at some future day, all nations may agree to use one set of flags for commercial purposes. The report suggests that foreign maritime States should be invited to forward plates of their commercial signal flags, in order that a corresponding arrangement of symbols may be mutually agreed upon, should they think proper to adopt the code. In the case of the United States, the nations vocabulary of England would be applicable, the language being the same. As regards the cost to shipowners, that will be lessened by the fact of the flags in use being available, so that those who have them would only require the additional ones.

Not altogether irrelative to ships' signals are dues on shipping; and of these a word in conclusion.

According to the latest advices from Copenhagen, the Danish Legislature is already occupied with the disposal of the money to be paid by the various European States for the redemption of the Sound Dues. A bill has been brought in for that purpose by the Minister of Finance, Col. ANDRAE, who proposes to devote 1,200,000 rix dollars to the current expenses of the year, and 8,640,000 rix dollars (£1,600,000 sterling) to the liquidators of the British loans negotiated at 5 per cent. in 1849 and 1850 for the expenses of the Holstein war. The deficiency in the revenue occasioned by the loss of the dues will be in part made up by the saving which will be made in salaries hitherto paid to officials at Elsinore and other places where tolls have been collected. It may be interesting to American ship owners and merchants to know that the corvette *Saga*, 16, Capt. RIBBLE, is now stationed in the Sound, opposite Elsinore, to receive the dues payable by vessels belonging to states not parties to the treaty of March 14, and thus save them the trouble and loss of time of going ashore for that purpose.

Mr. Bright's Farewell Address.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

GENTLEMEN: I have received a telegraphic dispatch informing me of the result of the election contest in which you have just been engaged. That result has not greatly surprised me, and, so far as I am personally concerned—inasmuch as it liberates me from public life in a manner which involves on my part no shrinking from any duty—I cannot seriously regret it. I lament it on public grounds, because it tells the world that many amongst you have abandoned the opinions you professed to hold in the year 1847, and even so recently as in the year 1852. I believe that slander itself has not dared to charge me with having forsaken any of the principles, on the honest support of which I offered myself twice, and was twice accepted, as your representative. The charge against me has rather been, that I have too warmly and too faithfully defended the political views which found so much favor with you at the two previous elections.

If the change in your opinion of me has arisen from my course on the question of the war with Russia, I can only say that, on a calm review of all the circumstances of the case—and during the past twelve months I have had ample time for such a review—I would not unsay or retract any one of the speeches I have spoken, or erase from the records of Parliament any one of the votes I have given upon it, if I could thereby reverse the decision to which you have come, or secure any other distinction which it is in the power of my countrymen to confer. I am free, and will remain free, from any share in the needless and guilty bloodshed of that melancholy chapter in the annals of my country. I cannot, however, forget that the leaders of the opposition in the recent contest *have not been influenced by my conduct on this question*. They were less successful, but not less bitter in their hostility in 1852, and even in 1847, when my only public merit or demerit consisted in my labors in the cause of free trade. On each occasion calling themselves Liberals, and calling their candidates Liberal also, they have coalesced with the Conservatives, whilst now, doubtless, they have assailed Mr. GIBSON and myself on the ground of a pretended coalition with the Conservatives in the House of Commons.

I have esteemed it a high honor to be one of your representatives, and have given more of mental and physical labor to your service than was just so to myself; I feel it scarcely less an honor to suffer in the cause of peace, and on behalf of what I believe to be the true interests of my country, though I could have wished that the blow had come from other hands, at a time when I could have been present to meet face to face those who dealt it.

In taking my leave of you, and of public life, let me assure you that I can never forget the many—the innumerable—kindnesses I have received from my friends amongst you. No one will rejoice more than I shall in all that brings you prosperity and honor; and I am not without a hope that, when a calmer hour shall come, you will say of Mr. GIBSON and of me, that, as colleagues in your representation for ten years, we have not sacrificed our principles to gain popularity, or bartered our independence for the emoluments of office, or the favors of the great. I feel that we have stood for the rights and interests, and freedom of the people, and that we have not tarnished the honor or lessened the renown of your eminent city. I am now, as I have hitherto been, very faithfully yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, March 31, 1857.

RETIREMENT OF MR. BRIGHT FROM PUBLIC LIFE

From the London Times, April 10.

The enforced retirement of Mr. BRIGHT from public life, upon which he addresses his late constituents in the letter we publish to-day, is an event in our modern Parliamentary history which we cannot pass over without notice. Let men agree or disagree with his political opinions as they will, upon one point there can be no doubt whatsoever, that a well graced actor has left the scene. There was a vigor and fire in the man which we seek in vain elsewhere among the candidates for the orator's chaplet in the House of Commons. We remember well when the Reform Bill was passed it was anticipated that a number of rough unfashionable speakers would be sent up by the new-born constituencies to the House of Commons—men who would deal with the old Parliamentary rhetoric and the good old quotations from the classical authors, and all the received elegancies of the place, in no very reverential spirit, and who would yet earn for themselves a great name, and for their constituents greater influence and greater power in the political system. The late Sir ROBERT PEEL is reported to have said, when Mr. BRIGHT made his first effective appearance in the House—"Ah! here at last is one of those terrible men of '23!" Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. COBDEN are the only two instances which occur to us of men who have realized the anticipation, and of the two there is no doubt that Mr. BRIGHT is the one who had earned for himself by far the higher position in the House. Mr. COBDEN's name is associated immediately with one great question, but out of that, it would be scarcely too presumptuous to say, his immediate admirers that he had not attained the same general reputation for high oratorical power as Mr. BRIGHT.

It is needless to say that the views of Mr. BRIGHT on many political subjects, and, we believe, upon all questions connected with the foreign and military policy of the country, have ever been essentially different from those which we have advocated. We cannot, however, in the hour of his trial and affliction, consent to turn upon a man who had attained such a position. Who among those who call most loudly at JOHN BRIGHT will ever do one tithe of what he has done, even with all the advantages of his position of birth and wealth upon their side? We have always ready and eager to give our tribute of admiration to any person connected with the upper ranks of English society who displays any extraordinary approach of ability any great degree of talent, any peculiar aptitude for the public service; but why should we of the middle classes be over-afflicted to a high degree contemptuous for keeping down our own peers? That Mr. BRIGHT was not handled at times, and from particular points of view, we admit, but then to the majority of the House of Commons which have existed for the last forty years, the greatness of that sort which [illegible] to the quick, without saying more for the character of his more effective qualities. The man must be a fellow position. Had there been the slightest chance that his views could have been enacted, not a moment would no doubt have elapsed before he resigned disgust when he saw their consummation upon the eve of fulfillment. When half millions pounds and thousands opposed to a single life of the [illegible] against the withdrawal of the subsidy Prussia guarantee, to the head of the Board of Trade, if he were to resign, would be a signal for the downfall of the Ministry, and would at once destroy the weakness of his colleagues, and the strength of his opponents. Who believes that Mr. BRIGHT would have been the man to [illegible] When the late election for Manchester was yet undecided, and the chances of a Derby majority in the House of Commons were [illegible] Russia's favor, which [illegible] dissolution, and [illegible] in this city. It would, we still think, [illegible] better [illegible] which has [illegible] upon him was the result of [illegible] public life. It was because, compared to them, to say that the interests of the Borough and of the House could not be reconciled with the continuous absence of one of their members from his Parliamentary duties. This appears to have been their view in part, and in part their resolution has depended upon their strong desire to free the Borough from the electoral tyranny of the League. We know not if there be any more private and personal causes, but at any rate the blow has fallen, and Mr. BRIGHT, as far as Manchester is concerned, is banished from the House of Commons. We foresee a time when even Manchester may desire once more the services of that eloquent tongue and that resolute heart. Surely, the present House of Commons is aristocratic enough and "territorial" enough for all useful purposes, and we might have found our advantage in the presence of the bold Tribune who might even at times be over-fervid in style. We believe even Mr. BRIGHT to have been conscientious in his views—no man could have produced the effect he produced upon his fellows without a great amount of earnestness and real conviction. We know him to have been one of the most eloquent men in the House of Commons, and as a man of high ability we regret his loss. We are not to be reckoned among Mr. BRIGHT's political friends; but let him feel satisfied that there are thousands of his political opponents who would rejoice equally with his friends at his full restoration to health and to his public career.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Plots Against the Emperor's Life—Count de Morny—Presentation of General Todtleben to Napoleon—Duke Constantine in Paris—Musical and Theatrical News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PARIS, Thursday, April 9, 1857.

The discovery of the late complot against the life of the Emperor, caused a veritable alarm among the police. A large number of useless domiciliary visits were made at the houses of prominent Republicans, and a very considerable proportion of the arrests in Paris, as well as at Lyons and elsewhere, were grounded upon nothing else than gratuitous fear. The hands of the London refugees however, were so clearly visible in this affair, that it is quite probable urgent measures will be demanded of the English Government against them. It is well to observe, however, that this affair was not countenanced by the men of standing in the Republican Party at Paris, not even by the third-rate men of the party, and they are mortified at these frequent lame attempts at a disreputable sort, perpetrated under the shadow of the Republican name. It demonstrates the impotency of the exiles by showing to the London Committee [illegible] would not [illegible] the defence of a barricade. If MARCELLUS is [illegible] it will be done by the hand of an isolated individual, by such a man, for example, as FIESCHI, who had the courage and the determination to put his plan into execution without other counsel than his own head, or other aid than his own hand. The cause does not possess vitality enough; the interests at stake do not possess enough magnitude (in a French point of view) to enable a society to keep its secret.

The Count and Countess DE MORNY are expected daily at Paris, from St. Petersburg. The difficulty between M. DE MORNY and the Countess DE LIEVEN has been arbitrated by the Emperor, and a decision pronounced in favor of the Countess for a sum which I have heard variously estimated at four, five and six millions of francs. From the position of *amant*, Madame DE LIEVEN promoted the Count to that of *agent de change*. It is true that the Count's position and rapid promotion in Government warranted this confidence on the part of the lady. Who, indeed, could take better care of the Countess' money, or secure her *larger dividends*, than the man who was so near the throne as to be able to gain for *himself* a sum of five millions annually out of railroad concessions and stock jobbing operations? So the Countess furnished large sums of money to M. DE MORNY, in the hope, no doubt, that she too was going to realize a rapid augmentation to her already handsome fortune. But there was still a little of *comparderie* in the character of their transactions, and the Count, it seems, took advantage of this fact to avoid close settlements It was thus he went to St. Petersburg leaving an open account. Nothing was said by the Countess until M. DE MORNY got married. She then demanded a settlement; the Count made difficulties, and it was referred to the Emperor, who, as a personal friend to both parties, was capable of rendering justice. His Majesty's decision I have already mentioned.

In the case of M. DE MORNY's breach of marriage contract with Miss HUTTON, there is a point of which I have not yet spoken—a point which renders his conduct doubly reprehensible. As is usual in marriages in France between Catholics and Protestants, there was a contest between the family and the Count as to the religious instruction which should be given to the children. A compromise was at length agreed upon to this effect—that the males should receive Catholic and the females Protestant instruction. Immediately after determining upon the marriage with the Princess TROUBETSKOY, the Count wrote to Mrs. HUTTON to say that he had changed his mind, and that the children must all be educated in the Catholic faith. Mrs. HUTTON replied, refusing the concession. The news of the projected marriage at St. Petersburg then arrived at Paris. A letter of astonishment and recrimination was sent to the Count. He then replied that he was positively obliged to consummate the Russian alliance, leaving it to be surmised that he was acting under a peremptory order from his brother the Emperor. An appeal to the Emperor for arbitration was thus rendered impossible, and the Count escapes without trouble the consequences of his shameful conduct.

The presentation of Gen. TODTLEBEN to NAPOLEON yesterday, by the Count KISSELEFF, Russian Ambassador, was attended with forms that ought not to pass without notice. Gen. TODTLEBEN is unquestionably a man of great military genius; his defence of Sebastopol forever puts that question at rest. Moreover, if any people should cherish a high appreciation of that genius, it is the French. But this gentleman is but a General in the army, with the honorary title of Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor. See what takes place: He is received at a special audience, with a certain degree of parade, and the *Moniteur* announces the presentation this morning in a separate leading paragraph, in large type—in fact, clothed with all the regulation to give it the quality of a grand parade. Now there is a contrast to which I wish to draw attention. Within three years two Ex-Presidents of the United States, both honorable and talented men, have been presented to the Emperor at the Tuileries. Neither of them obtained the honor of a private presentation, nor did their names appear in the *Moniteur*, in any form. I do not complain of the honor shown to the distinguished Russian engineer; he is entitled to it all. I complain of the disgraceful want of courtesy shown to the United States, in the persons of its late chief magistrates. Just a year ago Mr. BUCHANAN was presented to the Emperor, and although at that time the most prominent candidate for Presidency of the United States, he did not receive the notice which has been accorded to Gen. TODTLEBEN.

Louis HAVEMEYER has a second cousin, a son of the Prince Royal, formerly of Rochesterre, N. Y., and consequently born of an American mother, who is an officer in the Guards. Just before the consummation of the festivities for the young Prince JOACHIM MURAT was married to a daughter of the Prince DE WAGRAM a match made by the Emperor himself. But this prince, to the honor of his mother and his American connexion, made of the marriage a veritable match of love, to which a point blank, in contrary to the wishes of his wife, he has steadily refused to abandon her to follow his regiment to the points to which it was ordered. The Emperor authorized to persuade him to go to the Crimea, where he might gain promotion; he refused. He offered him at the same time as his cousin, of Robinson, Lieut. Commander, a compliment for the service without quitting Paris; another refused. The Emperor, who loves the Prince, and has placed his fortune in great measure in his hands, is very much irritated, it is reported, his Guidance officer, a post of importance near his person.

The affair of the Polytechnic School, in which the energetic declarations of the pupils of the young men discouraged, is to be regretted by their reinstallment to their former positions. But new regulations are to be put in force destined to meet similar conséquences in the future, and these regulations imply an almost radical change in the government of the school. The Emperor would gladly abolish the school and reorganize it on an entirely new basis.

The arrival in Paris of the two great Russian lions, TODTLEBEN and the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, and the Russian lioness, the Countess DE MORNY, are to be made the occasion of a series of brilliant *fêtes*, at the Court, the Hotel de Ville, at the Russian Embassy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Notice of these *fêtes* has already been given, and the preparations commenced. I hope to be able to give you some sketches of these *fêtes* and of the distinguished guests of the occasion.

The first representation of the musical *pot pourri* of M. AUBER, called *Marco Spada*, at the Grand Opera, with the choreographic duel of the two stars FERRARIS and ROSATI, is the theatrical event of the week. *Marco Spada* is a ballet drawn from the comic opera of the same name, produced four years ago at the Opera Comique of this city. The ballet itself is not remarkable, and only serves as a *cadre* to introduce the magnificent scenic effects so habitual at the Grand Opera, and the two illustrious stars of the dancing world, Mesdames FERRARIS and ROSATI. For a long time it was doubted whether these two ladies, naturally jealous of each other, could be induced to bring their talents into such direct comparison as to appear in the same piece. But upon the condition that during the rehearsals each was to be allowed the privilege of claiming (within a certain limit) amendments suited to her powers, they accepted. But poor M. AUBER little imagined the sufferings through which he was going to pass by the exigencies of the two rival stars. Thus: one day he received a letter from MASELINE: "*Mon cher maître—6 mesures 6-8 très gracieuses pour Madame Ferraris, Maselier.*" The next day: "*Mon cher maître—8 mesures 2-4 non moins gracieuses pour Madame Rosati, Maselier.*" And thus for fifteen days preceding the representation, the distinguished composer did nothing but add lengthened measures to his music to accommodate the lengthened leaps, bounds and *pirouettes* of his two *coryphées*.

The Court and a brilliant audience greeted the first representation of the piece. It was well received, and is in every respect a perfect success. But the great interest centers in the two chiefs of the *corps de ballet*. And in this it must be admitted that ROSATI is eclipsed by her trans-alpine rival. She is, in fact, but the tail to the comet. It is not perhaps so much the fault of her talent as the unsuitableness of the rôle in which she is cast. There is talk of her abandoning it: but it is more likely that her rôle will be amended, for she is a greater favorite with the public than her rival.

You know that in Paris, every theatre has an employed body of claqueurs, (called *claqueurs*,) who hold themselves in a great part responsible for the good or bad reception of a piece. The claque is in fact an institution, and the chief regards himself as an artist of the first importance in the house. He even arrogates to himself, as in the case of David at the Grand Opera, the title of *Chief des Travaux de Reception*. David sits in the third row of seats in the pit on the only seat that has a round back; at his sides are his son and his second lieutenant; behind him sits another lieutenant and all the regiment, numbering on extraordinary occasions thirty persons. On the flanks sit the *solitaires*, poor music-struck individuals and aspirants for musical honors, who only pay half-price to David (that is his perquisite) and are not held to *claque* when their consciences oppose. According to a theatrical journal, on days of a first representation David does not dine, in order to preserve all his zeal *à froid*. After the curtain drops, if the piece is a success, he says: if the piece has been coldly received, if *he has had to work his regiment rudely, he has a fever* and goes straight home to bed. After the first representation of "Marco Spada," David supped.

On this ballet of "Marco Spada," M. FIORENTINO, the distinguished musical critic, has just accomplished a feat of the first force. In the *Constitutionnel* he signs his own name; in the *Moniteur* he is known only as A. DE ROVRAY. M. FIORENTINI has, no doubt, good reason for desiring to remain the friend of both the distinguished artistes who figure in the ballet, and not to say more of one than the other was the great difficulty. But M. FIORENTINI is a man of talent. In the bulletin of the *Moniteur* you will find fifty-six lines for Madame FERRARIS and fifty-six for ROSATI. In the *Constitutionnel* there are ten lines for FERRARIS and ten for ROSATI. The praises, if weighed in the scales, would about balance. Then followed a line of *résumé*: "Madame FERRARIS was applauded (literally) fit to burst everything." "Madame ROSATI was applauded fit to break everything." After completing this extraordinary feat, FIORENTINO said to a friend, rubbing his palms in delight, "To-day I have accomplished my *chief d'œuvre!*" and that is Paris criticism.

Madame RISTORI and the Italian company commenced their series of dramatic representations at the Italian Opera, on Thursday evening of last week, with "Marie Stuart." On Saturday evening they played "Mirra," and on Tuesday, (first time at Paris,) "Ottavia." The great tragedienne was received with the same fury of applause which has always been extended to her before a Paris audience. Her company is the most mediocre possible. But this defect cannot be remedied, since it is impossible to employ first or even second-rate artists to walk on to a stage as a mere frame-work to an artist who absorbs all the applause. After "Ottavia," "Medea," and "Ptolomeo," and a new piece by MONTEMEZZA, Madame RISTORI will produce a translation of "Phèdre," Mlle. RACHEL, who is now at Thebes, somewhat improved in health, will, it is said, be at Paris for this representation—a trial which her physician, in the interest of her weak nerves, ought to veto.

"La Flammina," the great success of the Theatre Francais, continues to fix itself in the public favor with each representation. Madame MADELAINE BROHAN, wife of M. UCHARD, author of "Flammina," is about to return to the Theatre Francais, from St. Petersburg, at an annual salary of 12,000 francs, glad to tread again the boards to which she formerly lent so much attraction, and to add her charms to the success of her husband's piece. It is said that the great success of M. UCHARD as a dramatic writer is likely to bring about reconciliation between him and his wife.

"LES FEMME BONS HOMMES," the great success of the Vaudeville, has now been played at that theatre uninterruptedly for nearly two hundred nights.

"LA QUESTION D'ARGENT," of A. DUMAS, Jr., continues its success at the Gymnase, but it is not anticipated that it will run as long as the "FEMME BONS HOMMES," of the Vaudeville.

Nearly all the Italian artists who have figured here during the Winter on the boards of the Italian Opera, have left for London, where they are to appear during the Spring season, either with Mr. LUMLEY or Mr. GYE. The season has been more successful to Mr. GYE than any of its predecessors for many years; but the amount of talent employed was universal, and the director was first always assured of a full house. With such a galaxy of stars as GRISI, ALBONI, PERSIANI, STEFFANONE, FIORENTINO, MARIO, GRAZIANI, GOSSI, it was impossible not to succeed.

HUME, the Spiritualist, it is said, proclaimed that

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, April 27.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162,

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The General steamship America arrived at Boston about 10 A. M., on Saturday, and her mails reached this City at an early hour yesterday morning. We do not find in our foreign files any additional intelligence. Now that the elections in Great Britain are almost over, public attention is turned to the meeting of the new Parliament, and the election of a Speaker, which will be the first question to test the strength of the different political parties. The leading journal criticises the positions of the three existing candidates, Messrs. Bankes, Mr. Fitzroy, and Mr. E. Baines, and declares in favor of the last, who is represented as the Ministerial candidate for the high office. Mr. John Bright, ex-member for Birmingham, has addressed his constituents in a voluminous letter, in which he intimates that he will not retire from public life. Our correspondence from London and Paris, published this morning, will be found to contain interesting resumés of the news of the week.

Governor Beeder, acting Governor of Kansas, has issued an address to the people of the Territory, in which he says that the authority of the Territorial Legislature is recognised by the Administration, and that its laws are recognised as valid, especially the act providing for a Constitutional Convention. That Convention, he predicts, will leave the question of domestic institutions to a subsequent vote of the people. A general amnesty for past prosecutions is recommended. Contracts, official and otherwise, have been made through our Sioux, the whole western border of Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa are in a great state of alarm on account of the murderous manifestations of the Sioux Indians, particulars of which have reached us by telegraph. The most horrible murders and outrages of every description are committed. The inhabitants of all the settlements in that region are flying for their lives, and the women and children are being conveyed to positions of safety. General Sibley has taken command of a company, and gone in search of the Indians.

The propeller *Penny Gerver* blew up on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, near Weston, N. J., on Saturday morning, killing the Captain and one of the crew, and seriously injuring three others. The propeller was totally destroyed, also being blown into splinters above the water. An account of the occurrence will be found under our telegraphic head.

A dispatch from Harrisburg states that a new political combination has just been developed in Pennsylvania, between a portion of the Democracy and the straight-out Americans, and that Ex-Governor Grahy has agreed to accept their nomination for the Gubernatorial chair.

On Saturday Judge Davies modified the injunction against the Police Commissioners, by which they were restrained from entering upon their official duties, by the simple addition of the clause, "so far as the said duties relate to or affect the City of New-York." Judge Roosevelt, however, on the application of Mr. Cushing, the Attorney-General, who is also one of the counsel for Mayor Wood, granted an absolute injunction, by which the Commissioners are restrained from the performance of any official act anywhere. A writ of certiorari was granted by the same Judge. The Police Commissioners met on Saturday by appointment, but did nothing.

The closing services in the Tabernacle took place before one of the most crowded audiences ever assembled within its walls. Rev. Mr. Thompson delivered an eloquent discourse, in which he reviewed the history of the building, and of the Church connected therewith. The ceremonies on Sunday were special, and of very singular interest. The dedication of the building will commence on Friday next.

The corner-stone of a large Catholic Church was yesterday laid at Clifton, Staten Island, by Archbishop Hughes. Several thousand persons were present, and the ceremonies were very imposing.

The Mulberry-street Methodist Church devoted yesterday to touching reminiscences, it being the last day that they worship in their old building. They dedicate, soon, a new house on Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue.

The body of a young woman was found, yesterday morning, in the North River, at the foot of Rhode-street. It was nearly nude—a small rope with a noose upon it was about the neck. An inquest upon it will be held this forenoon at the Coroner's Office. Deceased had long brown hair, and appeared to be about 18 years of age.

There were 226 deaths in the City last week—a decrease of 24 compared with the number of the week previous. There were 8 deaths from apoplexy, 4 from erysipelas, 26 from scarlet fever, 7 from diseases of the heart, 9 from small-pox, 1 from sore throat, and 46 from consumption.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN THE NORTHWEST.—The details which we publish this morning of Indian outrages upon our Northwestern frontier are of startling interest. The official report of Major Williams, who was sent with three companies, of thirty men each, to check the murderous inroad of the savages in the upper part of Iowa, gives a graphic picture of the atrocities which have been perpetrated, and an alarming account of the dangers that seem to be impending. This report shows that a force of Indians, about 200 in number, having previously been on terms of friendly intercourse with the whites, suddenly appeared among them as enemies, and on the 27th of March commenced the work of murder and outrage. They spared neither sex, killing women and children as well as men, and accompanying their murders with acts of the most horrible outrage and brutality. The number of whites known to have been killed is 41, most of whose bodies were found, and buried by the expedition. At least 20 more are believed to have perished.

Major Williams states that it was evident, from the position of the Sioux Indians, in anticipation of an invasion on our North-Western frontiers, and although he states that he has driven out of the Northern part of the State every one of the tribe, there is great reason to fear a repetition of their invasion and of the outrages which have already been committed. They are well armed and abundantly supplied with ammunition.

This matter will undoubtedly engage the early attention of the Government at Washington. We fear there is too much reason to apprehend as no distant day very serious difficulties from the various Indian tribes who have been planted along our Western frontier, as if for the express purpose of checking and turning back the tide of Western emigration. But it is the duty of our Government to afford prompt and complete protection to our settlers upon the Western border,—and we hope no time will be lost in taking measures to repel and chastise with the utmost severity any future inroads of this kind.

Manifest Destiny.

In commenting hastily upon the speech of the Ex-Attorney-General of the United States, which we published on Saturday morning, we found occasion to say of it that it embodied much of justice and truth in respect to that theory of the indefinite expansion and extension of American institutions, which is commonly known under the vague but available name of "Manifest Destiny," as well as in regard to the condition, prospects and obligations of party life in America.

Upon the first of these two themes we are disposed to speak somewhat more at length today, for it seems to us to be high time that the friends of American freedom and of American institutions should take a watchword which belongs to none but to themselves, out of the lips of men who abuse it to the service of all that is most hostile to the freedom and most deadly to the institutions of the Republic.

Mr. Cushing was a prominent member of an Administration which did nothing to foster the freedom or to fortify the institutions of the United States. He was, on the contrary, an active instrument in the most audacious attacks which have ever been made upon the Constitution of the country, and upon the rights of American citizens. Instead of civilising the Indian tribes out of Spanish-America, or emancipating Cuba into Republican greatness, he contributed the utmost of his ability to a scheme for barbarising the borderers of our Western States, and for degrading a free American Territory into an imbecile and spiritless Province. The Government with which he worked added not one inch of territory to our dominion, nor one ray of glory to the confederate stars of our national banner. Were we, therefore, to judge Mr. Cushing by his deeds, we should pronounce him a mortal enemy of American progress—a man either incompetent to conceive or incapable of executing any statesmanlike project of national aggrandizement.

But Mr. Cushing is eminently an unpractical person. He is a man of words—unequal to fulfill himself in deeds; and accepting him, therefore, in his proper function, we commend him afresh as we commended him on Saturday for putting into a very forcible and impressive shape certain ideas more true than new, which must lie at the bottom of all our future national policy. Very admirably did he say that the final aim of the Providential history of the new world "is the foundation in America of Republican Empires to outcount in numbers and outvie in strength the parent States of Europe."

That is indeed the work which we are to do. But how are we to do it?

How are we to "found" Republican Empires?—how are we to constitute strong, healthy prolific States in those vast regions of the Western Continent which still invite civilization and await prosperity?

Here is the practical question—the question upon which the statesman pauses to solve it, while the declaimer soars over it, sublimely heedless, to expatiate in the realms of rhetorical space. And upon this question, the *action* of the great State of Massachusetts throws more of light than all the *words* of the oratorical gentleman who so gravely assures us that the "world is rushing by her to leave her in the lurch!" We have no fanatical admiration of the State of Massachusetts; we have frequent occasion to lament her obstinacy, and to smile at what we cannot help considering her somewhat provincial arrogance, but we know too well how important a part she has played in the development of our national greatness, and we revere too much her stately and steadfast devotion to the true principles of Republican prosperity, not to point all believers in the "Manifest Destiny" of the United States to the magnificent example which she, in common with all the great Free States of the Union, presents, of a righteously-constituted Commonwealth, affording to individual character, energy, and enterprise, a vast and unrestricted field of activity.

It is by the multiplication of such free and powerful States—States composed of men who not only "know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain, but know their *duties* too"—that the area of Freedom will be extended, southward, westward, northward, over the glorious expanse of territory opened by Heaven to the influences of American Liberty.

The brutalities, the uncertainties, and the speculative passions which dominoer over the present, and darken the future of such nullifying and repudiating States as South Carolina and Mississippi, afford no guarantee of stability and power. Such States may flourish to-day like Cuba, only to waste away and disappear to-morrow like Mexico. Within the fatal circle of their institutions neither honest industry nor high ambition can live and thrive. They breed at once the instinctive loves and hates of barbarism; the love of unlicensed power and unlawful display; the hate of legalized rights and limited responsibility. Out of Mr. Cushing's own mouth comes their terrible rebuke. Dispatched by the Government upon a commercial mission to China, Mr. Cushing sailed across the North Pacific before the thousand sails of Californian enterprise had whitened those placid waters. Standing now before the citizens of a maritime town of Massachusetts, and contemplating the almost miraculous change which a few years have wrought in the aspect of these once unvexed and desolate seas, he asks his hearers and himself what magic power has brought to pass these wonders beyond speech. And he answers it, in words of unanswerable truth. "If this change is indeed a miracle—*not of steam-steeds driven under the lash of some magician taskmaster, but of American courage, American virtue and American genius working out our country's destinies under the providential inspiration of Almighty God.*" Precisely so it is, oh least astute of ex-attorneys general! Precisely so! By no *slaves*, human or diabolic, has this change been effected, which in five short years converted the mission ground of a few Franciscan friars into the capital of a wealthy cosmopolitan State, and filled the silent ranches and deserted fields of California with busy, bustling, indomitable thousands of the Anglo-Saxon race!

Freemen have done the work! Freemen carrying to the furthest West the instincts and the hopes, the will, the faith, the hope and trust of English freedom ripened on our own free soil! And when the South shall learn to know and feel the meaning of this grand historic truth; when all the fierce and frantic sons of the cotton-growing, rice-planting States shall awaken to the perception that they are arraying themselves and their own uncertain industry against the irreversible, unconquerable movement not only of the human race and of the nineteenth century, *but of their own people*; then, and not till then, may we expect the wealthy, responsible, and truly powerful States of the American Union to perceive distinctly, and fearlessly to accept the tendency of events in the Western Hemisphere, and to surrender themselves without a hesitation or a thrill of doubt to the currents of "manifest destiny."

Those "viewless coursers of the wind," of which Mr. Cushing so glibly and so grandly discourses, are held in the Almighty's hand. Their race depends not on their swiftness nor their strength, so much as on the aim of their career. God made us free and strong, and set us far from all the intrigues and vexations of the elder world, that we might establish justice as it had never been established before, and shame the nations of the earth into righteousness and peace. That "fatal movement" of which Mr. Cushing speaks in somewhat Pagan terms, is no "fatal" movement at all, but a Divine proclivity of impulses most Christian, providential and sublime,—impulses which every touch of baser interests and of inhuman ambition arrests instead of assisting. Mr. Cushing hails with exuberant joy the tardy sympathy extended to ourselves by England in the great work laid upon us by the will of Heaven. With him we welcome that late sympathy, but we desire that it may show itself in something more positive and powerful than protocols and after-dinner talk, and to that end we do propose, *as he does not*, to justify it by steady efforts in behalf of all the good we *have* achieved, now menaced by skeptical fanatics and unbelieving foes, before we stretch out the hands of our almost irresistible power to grasp the vast "America, wherein God wills that we should work out his eternal plans!"

Governorship of Utah.

The refusal of Major McCulloch, a courageous and experienced soldier, to accept the Governorship of Utah, is to be lamented. It is, however, no matter of surprise. That any man not weary of life, and ordinarily cognizant of the value of peace and quietness, should volunteer upon a duty so difficult,—we might better say at once, desperate—as this appointment involves, is hardly to be anticipated; and unfortunately the applicants for federal service are not apt to be prompted by propensities of a suicidal sort. Major McCulloch declines to close a not inglorious military career by leading a forlorn hope. Who else will head it?

For Utah, to be governed, must first be subdued. The Territory is in a state of rebellion, the more dangerous and difficult of repression because it is neither open nor violent. Anybody can quell flames that blaze out in broad daylight. It is the latent, volcanic, indetectible fires, that defy all usual means of extinguishment. Outwardly a child of the Federal family, and actually asking admission to the privileges of equal membership and adult honors, the Territory is really independent and defiant of Federal authority. Its scheme of ecclesiastical polity is essentially incompatible with republican institutions. Acts of Congress have as little energy there as acts of Parliament. Federal Magistrates are the scoff and derision of the people. In fact, from the first attempt to execute the Federal laws within the Territory, seven years ago, they have only been executed so far as they comported with the autocratic views of the Mormon hierarchy; in all instances of conflict they have been invalid. And those instances of conflict embrace all the points upon which public and private morality, the order and permanent well-being of society depend. The notorious licentiousness of the Mormons, the enslavement of their women, the multiplication and hopeless degradation of their children, the abandonment of all principles of good faith in their transactions with the "Gentile" world; the despotic character of the priestly office, are so many elements of barbarism which, left unchecked, must present the most extraordinary example of social degeneracy recorded in history. For licentiousness, those great Salt Lake cities of the Old World, Sodom and Gomorrah, present no more flagrant picture. For female debasement, we look in vain for a simile among the most *effete* of the Indian tribes. For the brutalization of childhood and youth, the Chinese may afford a parallel. The worst of religious madmen and bigots never held more unscrupulously to the doctrine of "no faith with heretics." A college of Thugs never bowed more implicitly to the will of their chief. And all these pernicious conditions are so compacted and bound together by an all-pervading and all-daring fanaticism, that to withstand them, or restrain them, or repress them, will require a concentration of personal courage, and powerful physical force, which will not, we fear, be brought to act upon them. The governor must be a soldier, prudent, resolute and indomitable. To select the wrong leader, or to support him inadequately, will merely give time for further consolidation of those mischievous powers in the person of Brigham Young, which the operation of the Mormon system hourly accelerates. The task is herculean. Compared with it, the office of Gov. Walker is a sinecure; just as political fanaticism is a toy beside the fanaticism of a self-indulgent religion: a bonfire compared with a capital in flames.

Mr. Eli Thayer,

of Massachusetts, is the active agent and representative of an Emigration Company chartered by our State Legislature at its late session, and numbering among its members several men of known wealth, energy and business enterprise. The object of their incorporation was to promote Emigration from the Cities of the East into the sparsely settled sections of the West and South; and it commends itself to public favor by the public advantage of its plans, and to the individual judgment by the business-like character of the work it has undertaken. It is not easy to see upon what ground any active opposition should anywhere arise to a scheme which proposes to remove labor from a district where it is a drug, to one where it is in active demand. All parties and both sections would alike be benefitted by such an operation;—and if the transfer were made with judgment, caution and an honest purpose, it could not fail to result in positive and very decided advantage to all concerned.

But an officious and foolish friend can destroy the best and most promising project,—and it will not be Mr. Eli Thayer's fault if this Emigration scheme does not find its place among the most ridiculous of the many failures which mark the history of modern speculation. Instead of presenting it to the public judgment upon its intrinsic merits, he is engaged in a systematic attempt to puff it into favor through the columns of the *Herald*, by the same machinery and in precisely the same way which carried *Parker Vein* up to 80, and pushed *Potosi Lead* upon the public favor as one of the most profitable and reliable enterprises of the day.

The following, which is the latest of Mr. Thayer's bulletins, may be taken as a fair specimen of the fulminations by which he aims to induce the public to intrust their money to his investment:

WORCESTER, Wednesday, April 21, 1857.

Mr. Bennett—*Dear Sir*: I take the liberty to send you a few extracts from the numerous and interesting communications recently received from the natives and citizens of the State of Virginia, earnestly soliciting for their "dilapidated State the surplus money and population of the Free States and of Europe."

We may hereafter submit to the public the views of citizens of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.

The politicians of Eastern Virginia will probably now have time to rest and meditate upon their policy. Better offers have come from other and more inviting sections.

In a national and patriotic view of this question, it is obvious that a proper balance of power between the East and the West requires our strength at present on the Atlantic seaboard. Eastern Virginia, to this end, should have our surplus money and population for the next three years. But we shall not force our favors upon her at a sacrifice to ourselves. Profit, not patriotism, is the duty of business corporations.

Western Virginia has proffered a friendly welcome fit to be considered, perhaps accepted.

Kentucky has presented the strongest inducements yet offered from any quarter—pledges of good will and a cordial reception—cheap lands in abundance, full of mineral wealth, fertile, well timbered, healthy and accessible.

Missouri has not yet presented many claims. We wait for a more full display of her numerous attractions. Her undeveloped resources are without limit.

Let us continue to hear from the progressive sons of North Carolina and Tennessee. They speak hopefully and well.

Applications to go are as numerous as invitations to come.

Nearly two thousand men, women and children have applied for some position in the front ranks of the contemplated invasion. Every day swells the great Army of Industry.

To give individuality to this class of citizen heroes, as well as to indicate their friendly and peaceful purposes, they will hereafter be called The Neighbors. With subsoil plows they will commence their attack somewhere next September.

Where shall we go with our annual army of one hundred thousand "neighbors?" They will average in property at least $300 each, and will be worth to the State of their adoption not less than $1,000 each, making in all one hundred and twenty millions of dollars every year.

What State will most tempt this friendly invasion, that comes with churches and schools, and presses, and the useful arts—that builds up cities, and towns, and villages, and palaces of labor—that brings commerce, and enterprise, and industry, and crowning wealth—that marks its path with cottages and vineyards, with corn fields and orchards?

We hope to hear further, through private letters and public journals, from Kentucky, Virginia, and Missouri.

Where shall we "strike in" next September with our subsoil ploughs?

Truly, yours, ELI THAYER.

Is there anything better than this in the entire catalogue of puffs of Parker Vein which we recently copied from the files of its "historian?" Is it possible to concoct a more magnificent programme of promises, whereby to entice eager and sanguine avarice into a surrender of its cash? What farmer, struggling to obtain a bare living for a large family from the sterile soil of New-England, who will not jump at the chance of joining this "annual army of 100,000 neighbors" and making in solid cash one hundred millions of dollars every year! We do not know what have been Mr. Eli Thayer's antecedents,—but he has certainly studied, if not practised, to good purpose, in the school of fancy-stock jobbing and moonshine speculation.

That Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri offer marked inducements to labor when accompanied by capital, we have no doubt. But any attempt to force upon either of those States, or upon any other, a supply of labor beyond its immediate demands must end in ruin, which will fall the heaviest upon the laborers who yield to its allurements. There are lands in these States which have been exhausted by bad culture, and which may be bought cheaply and possibly be reclaimed. But money to be expended in manure, in extra labor, and in various improvements of every sort, is the main thing needed—and that can be expended to five times as good advantage in the fertile and unexhausted West. There may be opportunities of making money by buying farms in Virginia; but whoever proposes to try the experiment would do well not to rely with any great degree of confidence upon the absurd assurances and palpable exaggerations of Mr. Eli Thayer. A movement of this kind, to command confidence and success, should be managed with discretion and prudence. The business men whose names have been announced in connection with it, must know that nothing is more certain to bring it into distrust and contempt, and them as its backers into discredit, than the absurd overstatements and the delusive promises which form the staple of Mr. Thayer's appeals. They sound much more like the rigmarole of the mock auctioneer, or the *Herald's* bald puffs of Potosi and Parker Vein, than the sober realities and simple facts upon which a business operation should rest for its basis.

PAY OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.—It seems that the reported amendment of the Central Park Bill giving the Governor of the State power to name the compensation of the Commissioners, did not pass; and that the bill finally passed as at first reported in the Assembly, giving them no pay, but allowing them three hundred dollars a year for their actual expenses, or rather allowing them their expenses in the discharge of their duty to that amount. The bill provides that in the event of the disqualification of the Commissioners, the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen shall appoint others to fill their places; so that if a majority of the present Board by the Legislature shall be decided to have been unconstitutional, the bill for the improvement of the Park will remain good, and a new Board will have to be nominated by the Mayor.

The First Commoner of England.

The Speaker of the British House of Commons is called the First Commoner of England, and the fortunate gentleman who has been selected by Lord Palmerston to fill this exalted position, Mr. Evelyn Denison, is said to possess, in an eminent degree, all the requisite qualifications for the place, being a man of property, the representative of a great county, the relative of a Duke, in robust health, tall and good looking, possessed of a fine voice, a clear eye, a graceful and commanding figure; he is, in short, a model English gentleman, and calculated to command respect by his appearance as much as by his moral character.

But the first Commoner is, in fact, something of a misnomer, for by his election to the Speakership he is virtually promoted to the Peerage, and when he retires from his chair it is only to take his place, with a pension, in the House of Lords. The first Commoner, though he is supposed to represent the Commons of England, is almost always taken from the aristocratic, or governing classes; for it is but natural that the Ministry, which is always composed of that class, should take one of its order to be added to the Peerage. There appears to have been some thoughts of choosing the Right Hon. M. T. Baines for this post, whose father, we believe, was the founder and editor of the Leeds *Mercury*, one of the most respectable of the English provincial papers; but whether it was the plebeian origin of Mr. Baines, or some personal defect that caused his rejection we do not know. The *Times* stated that his health was not good, that he was too old, and that he was near-sighted, which were certainly objections. But Mr. Baines replied in a letter that his health was perfectly good, that he could see as well as anybody with the aid of his glasses, and as to age, he was but one year older than the gentleman chosen for the place. We fear that Mr. Denison's relationship to the Duke of Portland, though it is only by marriage turned the scale in his favor.

Mr. Denison is not yet elected, but his nomination by the Ministry is all the same as an election, and it is said that he will be chosen without a contest. What a contrast the election and position of a Speaker of the House of Commons presents to the choice and position of our House of Representatives. In one case the man represents the nation, and in the other he is only the representative of a party.

LAST SERVICE AT THE TABERNACLE.

History of the Building—Its Origin and Vicissitudes—Why it is to be Torn Down, and the Church Removed up Town.

The Tabernacle, with which so many honored memories are associated, whose every brick and corner stone, and beam, and rafter, and lath, are echoes of the memorable words that have been uttered there for religion and human freedom for nearly a quarter of a century, was the scene of a very interesting ceremony last night. The last religious service took place there. The last sermon was preached there. The organ pealed there for the last time. Within its walls not less than four thousand people had assembled, filling the aisles and blockading the entrances. Before and on each side of the organ was a choir of two hundred ladies and gentlemen, all of whom had at some period been connected as singers with the Tabernacle, under one or other of the two leaders of the choir, Mr. G. Andrews or Mr. W. B. Bradbury, who also were both present and joined in the anthems last night.

The services commenced with an anthem composed by Mr. Bradbury, specially for the occasion, the words from Isaiah, chap. 2, verses 1 and 2, "and it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it. And many people shall go and say, come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob, and he will teach us his ways, and we will walk in his paths: for out of Zion shall go forth the law and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem." This anthem having been admirably sung, Rev. Mr. Woon, Secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society, read the 122d Psalm, beginning, "Lord, remember David and all his troubles," and afterwards the 123d Psalm, commencing, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord."

Rev. Mr. Badger, of the Home Missionary Society, then offered prayer, after which Rev. Mr. Thompson, the pastor of the Tabernacle, addressed the congregation, and stated that their new House of Worship would be erected on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, at the junction with Broadway, so that in the course of a year or two the Broadway Tabernacle would still be in the heart of the City. During the building of the church the congregation would worship at the City Assembly Rooms, No 448 Broadway, where also the Sabbath School and Bible Class would meet. On Tuesday (to-morrow) evening the last prayer meeting will take place in the lecture-room of the present building.

The One Hundred Psalm, second part, was then sung, and Mr. Thompson commenced his last discourse, in the building in which he has preached for so many years. He read three texts—the first from Genesis, chap. xii., vs. 7 and 8. "And the Lord appeared to Abram, and said, unto thy seed will I give this land: and there builded he an altar unto the Lord, who appeared unto him. And he removed from thence unto a mountain on the east of Bethel, and pitched his tent, having Bethel on the west, and Hai on the east, and there he builded an altar unto the Lord, and called upon the name of the Lord." The second text was from Psalm 26, v. 12. "My congregation had dwelt therein: thou, O God, hast prepared of thy goodness for the poor." The third text Mr. Thompson read from Isaiah, chap. xxxiii., vs. 20, 21. "Look upon Zion, the city of our solemnities: thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; not one of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the cords thereof be broken. But there the glorious Lord will be unto us a place of broad rivers and streams, wherein shall go no galley with oars, neither shall gallant ship pass thereby."

We cannot follow Mr. Thompson throughout his eloquent discourse. He referred to the occasion which had called the large audience together, and dwelt with much feeling on the past history of the Tabernacle. From the year 1839 to 1835, he said, was a period much celebrated for revivals of religion in this City. In May, 1830, five gentlemen assembled together to consider the best means of promoting religious instruction among a large class of people who appeared to be indifferent to it. Foremost among these gentlemen were Rev. Dr. Bliss and Mr. Lewis Tappan. The problem then was what it is now, how to keep out of the churches that spirit of exclusiveness which considerations of mere wealth fosters among us, and so bring the Gospel to the Poor. The solution of the problem, it was decided, was the establishment of Free Churches. A young minister (Rev. John Parkin) was brought here from Rochester, and commenced to preach to a congregation of 40 persons in a small room in Dey-street. Afterwards in Washington-street, a building was hired; next the Dey-street Church was organized, and the Chatham-street Theatre was purchased, and turned from the house of Belial to a house of God, and the first prayer made in that building, so transformed, was made by a gentleman who had been an actor on those boards. In 1832 Rev. Mr. Finney began his labors in this City. From that time to 1834, four free churches were opened, and in 1835 a mechanic, working as a silversmith, united with others to build the Tabernacle at a cost of $60,000. It was completed in April, 1836. It was built to hold 2,500 persons, and would hold, when crowded, about 4,000. Mr. Finney was the first pastor. Afterwards came Dr. Duffield, and subsequently Dr. John Parkin. In the meantime a debt of $50,000 hung over the building, with a ground rent of $1,000 a year. "The two principal donors," observed Mr. Thompson, "had left it, and thus, though there was a basis of faith there, there was nobody to sign the checks, and when holiness declines, ground rents are a fearful drag." On July 4, 1840, the Tabernacle was sold at auction under foreclosure of mortgage, and was purchased by the late David Hale, for $35,000. A little more than half its original cost. It was purchased another day for $112,000. Mr. Thompson was himself installed as Pastor in April, 1845, and has remained in that office ever since. When it was organized as a Congregational Church, in 1836, it had but 67 members. Since that time 2,000 have been added to it, making 909 altogether, while

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Dreadful Steam-Boiler Explosion.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE PROPELLER *PENNY GARVER*—FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL SEVERELY INJURED.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Saturday, April 25.

The steam propeller *Penny Garver*, Captain Bird, belonging to Jacob Garver, of Round Brook, exploded her boiler this morning about 9½ o'clock on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, near Weston, about five miles from this place, killing the Captain and four of her crew, and seriously injuring three others, and totally destroying the propeller, she being actually blown into splinters above the water.

The boiler was carried forward some two hundred yards over a hill fifty feet high, through an orchard, and was nearly buried in the ground. Fragments of timber, iron, coal, barrels of sugar, and every description of produce were scattered from two to five hundred yards around. A part of her connecting pipe and a stick of wood was found in the woods over three hundred yards off. A dwelling house on the canal, and within fifteen yards of the explosion, escaped with only broken windows, from the fact that the force of the explosion carried everything over it. The report was distinctly heard at this place.

The boiler was new and had been in use only three weeks. Some of the bodies were horribly mangled—one was found in the bottom of the canal, and the head in a meadow opposite. Another had his head entirely blown off. The loss of boat and cargo is estimated at about $150,000.

The following were killed instantly—Captain Bird; Captain's son; James McKinney, Thomas Rooney, Patrick Connery and John Thompson, deck hands.

The injured are A. M. Pease, a passenger from Princeton, on a visit to his son-in-law in Round Brook; James F. Barrens, engineer, and W. S. McElvery, fireman—all seriously.

The Pilot, George E. Mitchell, was thrown out of his pilot-house window, and Andrew J. McGuire, steward, out of his berth on the forward deck. These were the only persons on board that escaped without serious injury.

News from Kansas.

SECRETARY STANTON'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY.

QUINDARO, K. T., Saturday, April 25.

Secretary Stanton has published an address to the people of Kansas, in the Lecompton *Union*. He says the Administration has recognised the validity of the Territorial Legislature and the validity of the Territorial laws, and has especially recognised the act providing for a Constitutional Convention. He presumes that that Convention will submit the vital question of the domestic institutions of the State for the subsequent vote of the people, and thinks that Congress will then admit the Territory immediately into the Union as a State. He recommends a general amnesty for past prosecutions, and expects the presence of Gov. Walker about the middle of May.

From St. Louis.

CONTINUED INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN NEW-MEXICO—SURVEY ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 25.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Independence on the 21st inst.

The Indian depredations continued in New-Mexico, and extensive preparations are being made for a campaign against the Apaches, to commence about the 1st of May. Difficulties with the Utahs were apprehended, but the Kioways appear friendly.

The weather was unusually warm, and the farmers were busy planting. Business was dull.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 25.

There was a pleasure trip over the Pacific Railroad yesterday, in honor of Edward Bates. He repeats his oration on Washington next to-night.

Mail Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 25.

Contracts for about fifteen hundred mail routes, principally in New-England and New-York, were let out to-day by the Postmaster General. The contracts are somewhat more expensive than the preceding ones.

The Postmaster-General has also made a temporary contract with C. K. Garrison for a semi-monthly mail service between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz.

The Pennsylvania Gubernatorial Question.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, April 25.

A new political combination has just been developed. The disappointed Democracy and the straight-out Americans have uniting on Governor Grahy. A Committee has called upon Grahy and he has agreed to accept their nomination. Great excitement prevails among the politicians. Particulars will be known in a few days.

The New-York and Binghamton Railroad.

CORNING, Saturday, April 25.

Mr. George Peabody, of London, and several prominent Boston gentlemen are in this City to-day. It is rumored their visit is connected with the completion of the New-York and Binghamton Railroad to Oswego, in which the former gentleman is said to be largely interested.

Death of Hon. Joshua A. Spencer.

UTICA, Saturday, April 25.

Hon. Joshua A. Spencer, a very eminent lawyer of this city, died this morning, after a brief illness.

Marine Disasters.

BARK MARIA EN DESTROYED—LOSS OF TWO VESSELS.

NORFOLK, Sunday, April 26.

The bark *Ella*, from Cuba, with sugar and molasses, bound to New-York, has put in here, leaking badly.

The *Poland*, from New-York, is a total loss on the Eastern shore of Maryland. Loss put down to merchants of Norfolk and North Carolina.

THE SHIP HELEN MILLER IN DISTRESS.

NORFOLK, Sunday, April 26.

The ship *Helen Miller*, of Baltimore, from Newport, England, with railway iron, has put in here in distress.

DAMAGE TO BARK MARTHA ANNA—LADIES SHIP-SEEN WITH LOSS OF SPARS.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, April 25.

The bark *Martha Anna*, Wescott, sixteen days from Cardenas for Boston, was spoken off Point Judith on Friday morning. Had experienced very severe weather on the passage. Lost main and mizzen-mast, and sustained other damages.

A large ship bound west, with loss of all her spars above the topmasts, was seen off Rhode Island, on the 24th inst., and was supposed to be a Liverpool packet.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 25.

No Southern mail has been received from beyond Richmond.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 25.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending April 24, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$291,249	Sundries	29,199
Iron and Steel	60,915	Specie	20,000
Medder	11,276	Wine	21,211
Molasses	20,262	Flax	6,000
Sugar	134,226	Wool	54,000
Gunnies	28,732	Other Articles	52,000
Total			$1,010,000

The Imports of the corresponding week last year were $1,077,000
Increase in 1857 ... $67,000

Fatal Accident.

EDWARD DELAMATYER, a child 12 months old, was killed, on Saturday, by falling from a three-story window of house No. 209 Mercer-street.

☞ The exports of Cotton from Mobile, on Saturday, the 18th inst., were 14,000 bales.

New-York Daily Tribune, Monday, April 22, 1867

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL, corner of Broadway and Trinity-pl. The house and lot are four acres of land, with large three-story front house, No. 44 26th-st., with all the improvements for the accommodation of a large family. Also, the three-story brick house, No. 46 26th-st., 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches deep. Also, the three-story brick house, No. 48 26th-st., 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches deep. Also, the three-story brick house, No. 50 26th-st., 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches deep. Also, the three-story brick house, No.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. TOWLE, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HOUSE AND LOT.
HOUSE AND LOT.
HOUSE AND LOT

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Money Market through the past week.

The Money Market throughout the past week worked remarkably smooth, and the demand from the Brokers was scarcely equal to the offerings on the previous week of $12,000,000, and we entertain little doubt that the market for Money and the Discounts were not excessive, and the rates on strictly prime paper declared, outside of Bank, were 8@9 ₱ cent. Single-name paper is given at a good deal of particularity, and the terms made with money-lenders take a wide range from 10 to 15 ₱ cent. Foreign Exchange is firm at 109¼@109½ on London, against 109¾@¾ the last time last year. The Specie engagements for the week ending on Wednesday are about $600,000 in gold drafts on Boston and Wall street, and $300,000 in gold dust from Detroit to Chicago, that over the Michigan Southern Railroad—pending the former in favorable relations with the Great Western of Canada and the line of which is a part. Note a large portion of the travel between the East and the West will take the south shore of Lake Erie, for the season that is so studded with interest communities, Cleveland, Toledo, which every man, traveling for pleasure, must take on the route, while there are no doubt about it. The demand for Specie continues to be extensive, and the encouragement it holds out to the sort of bold Stock gambling which not only shocks confidence, but drives off legitimate business.

In regard to the Scrip dividend of 10 ₱ cent. of the New-York and Erie Company, to be distributed this week, we understand that in addition to regular certificates for full shares, a printed scrip for fractional sums under $100 will be issued. Both will no doubt be generally held up by the street for a rise, and the privilege of redeeming in cash at any time after sixty days, at par, will be found a great convenience. And in regard to the dividend on the Illinois Central, nearly $24,000,000 of the $26,000,000 : 6 per 365 per mile. The cost of the New-York Eastern, for 265 miles, is over $20,000,000 ; that of the Illinois Central nearly $24,000,000 for 704 miles. The cost of the Michigan Southern does not equal that of most other Western roads for corresponding periods, as much of its road was completed at a cost not exceeding $17,000 per mile. The cost of the New-York Central has not been excessive. Nearly 300 miles are completed at a cost not exceeding $30,000 per mile. The cost of the road has not been extravagant in proportion to its business, and the Company's own stock.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

FRIDAY—MORNING, Saturday, April 20.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 84 ; Reading Railroad, d ; Morris Canal, 15¼ ; Long Island Railroad, 15¾ ; Pennsylvania Railroad do.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, April 20.

The Cotton market has been dull during the week and prices have a declining tendency. Wool—The market continues very quiet. Sales of the week small lots. Stock of the week 61,700 pounds.

Commercial Matters.

Receipts by Railroad and Canal.

The following are the receipts of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley at the following points for the week ending April 19 :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
Chicago	12,000	70,000	30,000	10,000
Milwaukie	5,000	30,000	10,000	5,000
Toledo	5,000	40,000	20,000	
Detroit	3,000	20,000	10,000	
Cleveland	2,000	10,000	5,000	
Total	27,000	170,000	75,000	15,000

The receipts of Flour and Wheat are about the same as last week, while those of Corn and Barley are considerably less.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad.

From the American Railroad Journal, April 26.

The meeting of the stockholders of this road was held at Adrian on the 3d instant. We have obtained from the report of the Company published a statement of the earnings and expenses for the year ending March 1st, 1862, which we copy :

Gross earnings	$1,299,027 62
Expenditures, including Taxation and Construction, including Bridges and Ties and Repairs	666,929 62
Net earnings	$632,098 00
Interest on Bonds	447,140 00
Dividend, Monroe and Toledo Railroad	185,000 00
Balance	$185,958 00

The Directors have declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent. on the Preferred Stock, and 2½ ₱ cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the 1st of May next.

The Bonded Debt is reduced $300,000 by the payment of the bonds due April 1.

The following Directors were chosen at the annual meeting :

John S. Barry, Michigan ; John Williamson, Byron ; Edwin C. Litchfield, Charles Butler, John A. Dix, C. Gray, J. R. Ransom, Elisha C. Litchfield, Wm. B. Wrather, William M Vannlye, Hannah J. Goddard, Henry Keep, New-York ; John Gaylord, Mount Morris, Indiana.

The road has bonded about $800,000 of stock in the Company's own stock.

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